## SCHOOL LAND REPORT MUNYON'S

Secretary Filson Suggests a Change of System.

RECEIPTS ARE GRATIFYING

While Increased Expenses are Only Those Natural.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 2.-(Special.)-The secretary of the school land board, C. H. Filson, has submitted to the governor a report covering the operations of the school land department from June 1, 1897, when the present administration took charge, up to November 30, 1898. It is a succinct statement of the operations of this great and important department of the government, every feature of which is full of interesting information. Of especial interest is the secretary's plan of settling the vexed question of the "preference right" of the school land lessee—a plan which if it can be made effective by legislation, would seem to insure to the lesses almost, if not quits, the protection of a homestead right, and yet protect the interests of the territory and the school fund.

RENEWAL OF LEASES.

Concerning the renewal of leases the sec "This is the most perplexing and intricate question with which the office as to deal and one wich deeply affects the inmy observation that the element of competitive bids has little effect in fixing the public leasing, filled with apprehension lest they will not be able to compete success fully with persons, whether speculators or bona fide settlers, possessing greater finanthey will, as a consequence, lose the prodarduous labors in improving the lands which will pass into the control of persons having no other right to them-than their ability to offer a larger rental than them into a condition which will make them productive, but from which they have not, on account of the shortness of the time which tey have occupied them, been repaid for their investment and labor This apprehension generally results in the

offered per annum for each quarter secwhich of the several claimants should be the rightful party." awarded the right to lease a quarter see tion at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. In this controversy there was employed the most eminent legal talent of attention of the board several days.

permanent improvements will, lin the fuure, greatly enhance the value of school

"I carnestly recommend that legislation be enacted providing for an appraisement under the direction of the school land office, for all lands at the expiration of each lease and that the lessee be allowed

# Keep Coughing

of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of con-

op coughing and you

## Ayer's Cherry **Pectoral**

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disap-pears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of contion are completely

Ask your druggist for one

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

DE. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.



he appraiser rental value. The appraisements should be subject to review by a disinterested board, should any lessee feel aggrieved at the value fixed upon his

NEW SYSTEM RECOMMENDED. Under the head of "Needed Legislation" Secretary Filson suggests:

"The best interests of the territory, as well as the fairness and pustice to the essees of our school land demand the early enactment of legislation regulating and governing the leasing and care of school and other public lands of the territory. In preparing such legislation the rights of the lessees should be fully recognized and a system established based on fair ness and equity both to the lessees and the territory; at the ame time there should e a full realization of the fact that these lands are a sacred heritage to generations yet to come and all personal, political or ians interests should be, for the time forgotten in a general endeavor to properly guard so sacred a trust. The castly failures of many of the states in dealing with heir public lands makes it more apparent terests of the lessees of school lands. It is that Oklahoma should at once establish a permanent public fand system on strictly business basis. The character of general rental value of lands offered for the work to be done seems to demand the creation of the office of commissioner of public lands, who shall be clothed with uthority to lease the lands under certain regulations, having, however, discretion ary powers in certain matters sufficient prevent frauds and sharp practice under have ample authority to protect lands from depredation and be authorized to issue his warrant for rent in arrears to the sheriff of the county wherein the lands are located. Rent should be a first tien on growing crops and improvements and summary process for removing trespassers or ter ints whose terms have expired or lease

has been forfelted. "All of the acts of the commissioner should, of course, he subject to review, un der proper limitations, by a board of commissioners, and from a point of economy year of his lease and often in the neglect to the territory and ease of access the of crops or trees as the time draws near present official board of the governor, secfor renewal. At the public leasing of 1897 retary of the territory and superintendent of public instruction seems preferable to a leased lands in a few of which the price separate board, the members of which would draw per diem and mileage and be tion was so greatly in excess of the ap- difficult of access. This board should meet praised retal value of the land that the at certain stated intervals that parties on could be drawn therefrom that having matters to present before them there was a malicions intent to dispos- may know when to appear that the hus sees the lessee of his holdings. In one ness may be transacted with that dispatch case there was a billion contest to decide which insures prompt possession always to

RECEIPTS GRATIFYING

The receipts of the office during the past two years have been most gratifying, and show a wonderful prosperity I the farming industry of the territory. Th total receipts from the beginning to Jun "From my personal experience I am from January 1, 1897, to May 26, 1897, the constrained to say that while the theory total receipts were \$1,56,50; expenses for of competitive leading the lands grown." of competitive learning the lands appears the same period, \$4.296.34; money returnto be good, the practical results show ed to applicants, \$48.47, the net receipts that it is a detriment rather than of any practical benefit in fixing rental values. November 20 1898, the total receipts were \$10.684.64, and of this sum \$280.1674 bas \$20.684.64, and of this sum \$280.1674 bas been receipted during the alchieum months. in arrears for reneal and who have other wise compiled with all the conditions of their lease, be permitted to renew the same without competition. It secures to has been turned over to the treasurer of the common hem the full benefits of all improvements | \$128,852.77 for the support of the commo they may make. It guarantees to them schools, and there is now on hand, No-a home as long as they comply with the vember 30, 1898, \$88,000.02 awaiting distriterms of their lease and by encouraging bution for the same purpose. During this period the treasurer has received \$26,-792.18 for college and universities and on November 30 there was \$8,556.82 on hand in this fund. In the public building fund there is \$31.845.70 cash on hand. About \$40... 609 of the cash receipts are advance payments on lands berelofore vacant that have been leased during the past eighteen months. The amount of interest col-

lected on past due notes from June 30, 1837, to November 30, 1838, was \$7,091.15. EXPENSE INCREASE NATURAL. reased, but the increase is natural and targely due to the wonderful increase to room, new safe and filling cases, additional supplies and new records, land office fees for indemnity lands and the employment of a special agent. These items alone represent \$2,500 additional expense, all of which were absolutely necessary to prop-

eriy conduct the office business.

The fixed expenses of the office are about \$19,000 per year, and classified as

Special agents
Bookkeeper
Clerk
Rent
Janitor, fuel, lights, water
Postage
Advertising vacant lands
Appraisements
Printing and supplies 1,
On July 1, 1897, there was turned ov
by the preceding administration \$96,866.
in past-due rental notes, all of from o
to five years past due, and the boa
ordered that all these notes be placed

the hands of the attorney general for collection. Of this amount \$51.711.83 principa and interest was collected \$15.200.73 by the and interest was collected -51 228.73 by the school land office in which no additional expense whatever was incurred, and \$6.312.11 by the uttorney general, and he has been paid, up to November De 1828. \$1.481 commission, he paying all costs and expenses for postage, travel, stationary, printing, clerk hire and employment of local attorneys out of this amount. The courts have decided that it is no part of the prescribed duties of the autorney generated duties of the autorney generated. he prescribed duties of the aniotney get cal to furnish legal advice or attents the many demands upon his time took after the multitude of cases connect

NEW MEN NOW IN PLACE

receives proper compensation for his

Change in the Corps of County Officers at El Reno and Enid. El Reno, O. T., Jan. L.—(Special )—Yes-terday was the day that the county offic-

ers who were elected last fall took their

places and when those who falled to be

re-alected stepped down and out-Probate Judge W. R. Brown served the people faithfully and honestly for four years. He is a strong Republican and during his term of office there was not word nor an action of his but what was highly commendable. While he was judge of probate the widows and orphane reing business with him were well satisfied during its short existence, has had three cobate judges. Pox. Pitzer and Brown Judge W. H. Grigsby, a Democrat, sp

enty's clerk for four years. He is a Democrat and could have been nominated out refused to go into a fusion convention. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word and is conceded by all to be the best clerk Canadian county has ever had. His ooks and papers were found to be in excellent condition. He leaves his offiffice with the best wishes of the people of the ounty, irrespective of politics. He is suc-

ceeded by Earl Beebe, a Populist, elected Neal W. Evans has also held his office, county treasurer, for four years. He was niceeeded today by A. F. Masterman, another Republican. Neal W. Evans came to this county shortly after Fort Reno was built by the government. He has been dentified with the Republican party since the territory was opened, and during the ast campaign was a prominent figure at all the conventions and rallies held in the county. He is a warm personal friend of Hon. Dennis T. Flynn and did not besitute at any time to devote his time and means

to secure that gentleman's election. During his term of office as county treasurer te has been a faithful and conscientious officer, and at all times was willing to open his books for inspection. When the sissippi tonight, Stock Exchange bank closed its doors \$7,000 of the county's money was supposed ustice was being done him, as he placed the money in the bank in good faith and was not at all responsible for the actions of the officers of the bank. The people have since found out that they were right and it is hoped Mr. Evans will receive the full amount of the salary due him for his

reasurer of this county. fice for two years longer. Jeff has made He is always in good humor, is a firstkept in a scholarly and workman-like

P. C. Carron, who has been sheriff of the county since the death of his father, urned over the books in the office and the keys of the bastile to his old deputy, A. A. Cosby, who was elected by the Republicans and a number of Democrats at the last election. Pres Canon was an honest and faithful official, and he goes out of office without a mark of any kind against

Charley Carswell, the well known prosecutor and criminal lawyer, succeeds himself as county attorney. Charley is an cy of centralizing money at Havana.

Andrew Jackson Democrat. He has been Most of the speakers declare tha in efficient officer for the past two years. He has been instrumental in saving the been the means of sending a goodly number of would-be hard men to the penitenthe territory that has a more faithful, honest and fearless county attorney han Canadian has, and it was no mistake when Charley Carswell was elected to serve another two years.

rintendent H. H. Kellogg will suc-

one in the territory. The courts will have to decide whether years more, Wilson was elected two years ture thought the term too long, making two years the legal term to serve. From the indications today there will be a hot down the bay on a steamer at the extime around the commissioners' board to-

Enid, O. T., Jan. 3.-(Special.)-The new county officers of Garfield county are now installed in their respective places, of the war department's program requir-The former Populist and Democratic in-cumbents have gracefully retired, and and at all other Cuban ports to be sent the administration is now under Republi- to Havana has brought the war departfices of shoriff and county attorney. The many problems connected with the adminin-coming officials are competent men and excellently qualified to fill the positions to which the people have elected them. The board of county commissioners is composed of C. G. Epley, R. I. Bayington and J. H. Riggs, all of whom are practical be but one responsible head to the cusbusiness men, who will look after the toms service in Cuba. It was pointed out fiscal affairs of the county in an able at the war department today that if San-

Supreme Court in Guthrie Today

January term of the territorial supreme January term of the territorial supreme court was taken up today. Chief Justlee Rio would be without funds to make any Burford presiding. The cases set for public improvements. The officials are tomorrow for oral argument are O. S. disposed to allow each of the military Cutter vs. Territory, from Pawnes country; Henry C. Ellis vs. Territory, from Pottawatomic country; Calvin Lawson vs. regulations based upon estimates of cost Territory, from D. country, Lawson Vs. Territory, from D county: James Highes vs Territory, from Washita county, Fred of such public works as sanitation, har-Horn vs. Territory, from Canadian county. The foregoing are all criminal cases, building as it is deemed desirable to un-The date of the annual banquet of the dertake. The cabinet which General bar association has been changed to Janu- Brooke is about to call to his assistance 

Santiago Howls Over Orders to Turn Over Revenue.

REASONS FOR THE ORDER

Are Put in Evidence by the Administration.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 3.-Major General Wood, the military commander here, has cabled for permission to go to Washington for two days and has been granted leave of absence. He will leave Santiago on board the United States transport Mis-

The reason of the general's departure is inquestionably the order received from to be in its vaults, put there for safe Havana to transmit the entire customs rekeeping by Treasurer Evans. It was celpts each week to Havana. As cabled found out, however, that the county funds last night, compliance with these instruc-went with the rest. For six months after tions would involve the abandonment of the bank failure Neal Evans never receiv- many necessary public improvements, ed one cent of salary. A great many peo-ple thought at the time that a great in-ment and send them to the hills to become bandits and would revive Spain's practice of monetary centralization which caused most of her troubles in Cuba. It is believed General Wood is desfrous

of seeing the president on this subject. There was a mass meeting today of business men of all kinds to protest against the order from Havana.

strictly honest and efficient work while The members of the San Carlos club are Jeff Potter, who has been register of in a fever of excitement. They say, as leed for two years, will still hold the ofause for complaint against Spanish rule a good register of deeds, for a Democrat. was the continual demand for money obtained from the different provinces which, class clerk and the books in his office are they claim, should remain in the prov-Inces and be spent there.

Colonel Vallente, the Cuban, who was appointed chief of the gend'armie, was quite outspoken on the subject. He said the Cubans had fought thirty years against this policy, and they were ready to fight thirty years more, if necessary. Americans who are familiar with the ituation here agree in saying that the Cubans have good cause for complaint in this instance.

The mass meeting was held in the plaza and was attended by 3,000 persons. Energetic speeches were made against the poll

Most of the speakers declare that the principle which it is now proposed to put into effect again had been fought against ounty a good sum of money, and has also by them for thirty years. All were exceedingly eulogistic in their reference to General Wood, imploring him to use his tlary at Lansing. There is no county in influence with the Washington government against a revival of one of the worst features of the Spanish regime. General Wood expresses the emphatic opinion that all customs receipts should be expended in the respective provinces in whichthey are taken, with the excepseed himself as superintendent of the tion of a percentageshrdiPdaisdradonno county schools. He has for the past two tion of such a percentage for Havana as rears been an indefatigable worker in the may be necessary for governmental excause of education and our schools, owing penditures, geological surveys and other principally to his hard work, are second to features of public business of that character. The local papers again renew their The last election was a hard one on the assertion that if such an order is enforced commissioners of this county. We had a lt will mean, if not civil war, at least good board, but a change was wanted. anarchy and riot in the province of Santiagao, calling for a large force of United Hutchinson or Chastain is elected or States troops. The Cubans are making whether Wilson can hold his job for two elaborate preparations for a demonstration on General Wood's departure. ago to serve four years, but the legisla- band will excert him to the wharf tomorrow and the members of the supreme mourt will accompany the Mississippi

pense of the Cubana WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF IT. Washington, Jan. 3.-The objection of the citizens of Suntiago to the execution of the war department's program requirment face to face with another of the istration of affairs in Cuba that require speedy setlement. The order is felt to be absolutely necessry, the interests of good tiago, at one end of the island, and Havana, near the other, were allowed to

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 3.-(Special.)-The keep their customs receipts, such provinces as Puerto Principe and Pinar del of such public works as sanitation, har-

### ustoms collected and internal revenue taxation in proportion to the needs of the communities and in accordance with the orinciple of justice and good government. In all likelihood these allotments will require the approval of the secretary of

Continued from First Page)

or shall refuse or neglect to prosecute an information, or unduly delay the proceedings, the court may, upon motion of the inant and showing of the facts, order said state solicitor to file such information or to proceed with the case; and if, in the opinion of the court, he does not act in good faith or with reasonable diligence in obeying such order, the court may appoint a special state solicitor to take charge of the case; and if it does so, the state auditor shall, upon the cer-tificate of the chief judge showing the nber of days served by such special solicitor and the presentation of a copy of the order appointing him, retain the salary of the state solicitor, for the month or months during which said special solicitor shall have served, the amount to which the state solicitor would be entitled for such number of days, audit bla salary for the balance only, and draw a warrant for said special solicitor for the amount due him for the time so cer-

Sec. 17. After service and return of the Station, no information can be dismissed without the permission of the court. No ion shall be granted except upon a written statement of reasons therefor signed by the state solicitor and filed; whereupon the court may decide whether such reasons as stated are sufficient, may require an additional written statement, or may make or direct an independent inquiry as to the facts, and permit dismissal or not in its discretion. No impromise agreement, or elipulation of any kind, between the state solicitor and any defendant or defendants shall be binding upon the court nor of any validity without its approval after it has been fully

advised of the facts in relation thereto. Sec. 18. Affidavits may be used upon the hearing of motions, under such regulations as the rules of the court may prescribe. Sec. 19. Upon application to the court and leave obtained according to its rules, ons may be taken and used where the witness does not reside in the state, or absent therefrom, or where from age. infirmity or imprisonment the witness cannot attend, or where the testimony is required upon a motion; but, in cases of imprisonment, the court may in its discretion require the custodian of such witness, instead of permitting a deposition to be taken; and such custodian shall obey the court's precept in that regard. Every application for leave to take a deposition shall be based upon an affidavit, which shall name the place and the witness or witnesses, shall give the reason or reasons for the application, and shall state in substance what the applicant expects said witness or such witnesses to depose the adverse party will admit such statement as the deposition of such witness or witnesses, no leave to take such deposition shall be granted. If leave be given to take a deposition, the court may permit it to be taken according to the code of Civil take it, or may require it to be taken upon written interrogatories and cross-interrog-

of any information or complaint as to the reasonableness of transportation charges or any other controversy in said court, shall on application be made a party

Sec. 22. Any aggrieved person, corporate, quasi corporate, or otherwise, akhough not a party to the suit, shall have the right to enter appearance therein, as relator, at any time, and, on showing the court that its decree is being violated secure enforcement thereof.

Sec. 22. The provisions of the code of civil procedure as to the admission, intion, production and proof of documents shall apply to said court of visita-

Sec. 24. If, upon the hearing of an information alleging the unreasonableness of any railroad company's rate for the transportation of any article or schedule of ompany, the court may order the informato be amended so as to bring such ire schedule before it for consideration; answer such amended information, and defendant, if the decision of the exert a shall as soon as may be proceed thereon, against such defendant, or divided an saving all testimony already taken or ad-

Sec 35. When the court proceeds for the For ages it has been thought to reach the disease, and it continued to spread and grow. Upon the advice those so unfortunate as to have this dreadful affliction have conrest on the railroad company to show what is a reasonable charge. On all subsequent proceedings to change or modify any theree, the burden of proof shall rest on pany shall hay the expenses of making the party moving to change or modify schedules for its lines, to be taxed as curis prior decree of the court is unreasonable. what is a restonable charge for any extens. Nor shall the fact that any railcost company has been accustomed to demand or receive my given rate of compensation for any service be received as evidence of the reasonableness of such charge or of the right of the company to demand it.

Sec. 25. In any case in which a definition of the company to demand it.

Sec. 25. In any case in which a definition of the company in the property of any such accordance to the company of the company. The transportation of the company is the responsable of the company. The transportation of the company of the company, the transportation of the company of the company of the company. Sec. 27. In any case in which a de-fendant duly served with a citation chall full to answer the information, the court shall proceed to enter such decree as the averments of the information warrant or force, master, or other appointee of said

trial the court shall without unnecessary moved by que warrants in any court hav-delay proceed to enter such decree as the plendings and proofs. pleadings and proofs warrant. After the trial of any action involving the reason-ableness of a general schedule of freight "Several years ago my wife had an under on her tongue, which, though an noying, was not regarded seriously at first. It refused to heal and began to grow, giving her much pain. The doctors treated it for quite a while but dress by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

nection therewith, either separately or in gross, the actual coost thereof, the amoun of the capital stock, the bonded and other indebtedness of the company, what, if any, part thereof is fictitious or fraudulent, the average yearly revenues of the company and the sources from which they are derived, whether its revenues will probably increase or diminish, the average expense of operation and maintenance and the purposes to which they are devoted, what, if any, unreasonable or unlawful uses are made of the funds of the company, as well as other matters deemed of special importance; but the failure of the court to make such findings or any of them shall not be und for reversal of its decree. hall find generally as to the reason ableness of the charge at issue, and may at its discretion find specially as to particular items. The court shall thereupon enter a decree in accordance with its findings and decision, adjudging and decreeing what are reasonable rates for each and every charge and service at issue in the case, and perpetually enjoining the defendant from demanding, charging, or receiving any other or different rates or charges than such as are by the decree determined to be reasonable. The decree shall mbody a complete schedule of the charges adjudged to be reasonable, and the classification of freight applicable to and necessary for the explanation thereof. Sec. 2. The court shall have the same power as a court of chancery to reliear any order or decree; the time for, and the prodecudre upon, an application to that end to be prescribed by the rules

Sec. 30. Copies of each order or decree determining what are reasonable freight rates or other charges for transportation shall be printed, by each railroad com-pany affected thereby in plain, legible type, and posted in a place conv for the public use in each depot and staten days after service of a certified copy thereof on such railroad company, unless longer time be allowed by the court.

Sec. 31. Where a defendant company's line connects with some other line or lines of some other company or companles, in this state, and the informati complains of rates between points on both lines, such other company or companies must be joined as defendant or defendants; and in such case the hearing and decree shall include the joint rates and the apportionment thereof as well as the rates on each connecting line or lines, and all such rates shall be entered and pro-mulgated and shall take effect in like manner and time, as prescribed in the next preceding section.

Sec. 31 If, after the promulgation of any order or decree of said court, any railroad company bound thereby shall refuse, or for thirty days shall neglect to comply with or obey, in good faith, such order or decree, the court may, upon application made on three day's notice to said railroad company and proof of such neglect or refusal, order sequestration of the whole, or any part of said company's property, owned or leased, and appoint a receiver or receivers to forthwith take possession and charge of said property or designated part of said property and operate the same and carry such orders or decree into effect and such orders or decree into effect; and property so taken shall be operated by such receiver or receivers, who shall re-ceive all income therefrom, until such company shall furnish security to the satisfaction of said court for its full and faithful obedience to and compliance with said order or decree; whereupon, the accounts of such revelver or receivers sha be passed, and the net proceeds of operat-ing said property shall be paid to said company and the property returned to it. Sec. 31. Mistakes and circical errors in lecrees or orders may be corrected at any ime on the court's ewn motion or when moved by any party to such decree or

Sec. 34. Final decrees of said court shall be revivable by the supreme court on peti-tion in error in like manner as judgments

cumstances, not before considered, in con-nection with evidence on which the fire-day of March, 180, and after its gubli-Amer decision was based, and enter such cation in the official state paper.

Sec. 27. The clerk shall tax the same court, to be paid over when callected t the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund. Sheriffs execut-ing any process of said court shall be entitled to the fees allowed them by law : he taxed us costs, and when collecpaid over by the sheriffs to whom du Witnesses and jurges shall reselve it same allowance for per diem as is allowarticles between given points on its line for attendance on the district court; to within the state, the court shall deem it be taxed and collected and paid over probably unjust that such rate or schedule in like manner as said should be taxed. The alone should be changed without chang-ing or revising te entire schedule as to ographers, when detened necessary, and such articles over the entire line of such tax a reasonable allowance for their services as costs in the case; and if any party causes unnecessary expense, the ourt muy assess the same against said apportioned as the court may deem just But if judgment he not rendered against the defendant, the same simil be paul by the clerk of the court. But if the proceedings may be ascened against the party complaining. Each railrest com-pany shall pay the expenses of making

to show that the charge allowed by the in the case, prior decree of the court is unreasonable. Set. 38. The clerk of said court shall prior decree of the court is unreasonable.

Sec. 28. No schedule of rates, special contract, or agreement, promulgated or entered into by any railroad company, shall be receivable in evidence on behalf of such company as proof tending to show what is a reasonable charge for any servicus. Nor shall the fact that any railroad court about he court shall by raile distributions. Nor shall the fact that any railroad.

may proceed to take proof and enter decree thereon.

Sec. M. Upon the conclusion of every bare forfeited his office, and may be

in the charge for transportation. any way, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not more than \$1.000 and by imprisonment to the county just for not more than one year; and any person who shall violate any provision of this law, or who shall wiffully obstruct the execution of any order or decree of the court, shall be deemed guilty of a mistementor, and on convictor received. conviction punished as above provided. Any reffreed company, which by any of its officers, agents, employees, or other wise, shall violate any provision of this act or shall neglect or refuse to obey any order or decree of the court for more than ten days after notice thereof, or which shall discriminate in favor of or against any shipper or consignee, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,690.00; and each day that such company shall violate any provision of this act or neg-inct or refuse to ober an scher or decree of the court shall constitute a separate, distinct and additional offense and misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of the state solicitor to prosecute such offenses or by civil action to sue for and recover

Sec. 41. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act providing for the enforcement of the orders or decrees of said court, sail damages sustained by or acruing to any person, parmerahip, or corporation, or to the state, or to any po-litical subdivision thereof, or to any mu-by any railroad company of this act or any law of this state or of any lawful order or decree of said court, may be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, rogether with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees; and if in such action it shall be determined that such disobedience was wilful, exem plary dam / ensy be awarded in addi-tion to actual damages and not exceeding treble the amount thereof.

Sec. 42. Whenever it shall be made to appear to said court by amilavit that a strike of employees or part of them, of any railroad company organized under the laws of the state or doing business therein, is obstructing commerce or the traffic on such railroad and inconveniencing the public, or the people of any municipality. or endangers or threatens the public trun quility, said court shall issue a citation tequiring said corporation to appear before it, at a day and hour named, and make answer, verified by the positive oath of an officer or agent of said corporation. residing in this state, and then present therein, concerning the said strike, Hs extent, the cause or causes thereof, what onduct, if any, of said corporation or its cise point or points of dispute between said corporation and its striking em-ployees. If said answere he not made at the lime fixed, or be evasive, the court shall make a final decree as upon hearing and enforce the same as such. If said answer be properly made, the mat-ter shall be without delay summarily heard upon evidence; and if the corporation be found free from fault in the premses and, the strike unreasonable, the ings shall be dismissed; and thereupen, and upon public notice as ordered by the court given of such decision, it shall be unlawful for said strikers or any of them to interfere in any manuer whatever, by word or deed, with any other employees said corporation may employ and set to work. But if the court shall find that said corporation has failed in its duty toward its employees, or any of them, or has been unreasonable, tyrannical, oppressive, or unjust, and the strike resulted therecurporation to proused forthwith to perwith the manni facilities, as before said good falls, the court may take charge of said corporation's property and operate the same through a receiver or receivers of district courts may be revived; and appointed by said court until the court such supreme court may, in its discretion, aball be satisfied that said corporation is and upon such terms as it may down prepared to fully resume its functional all reasonable, stay the issuing of any writ costs to be pull by said corporation. If in or process to carry such deree into efwritten interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, to be filed and approved, and under commission to a person at or near the locality where the deposition is to be taken, in accordance with the rules of the court in that regard.

Sec. 20. The complainant upon whose application to the state solicitor, or to the court an information is filed, shall be privileged to employ counsel to assist in the proceedings on behalf of the state; and such courtes and such court it to show cause as aforesaid, said curpur Sec. 36. No proceeding to review any main at work; and upon settlement of Sec. 36. No proceeding to review any main at work; and upon settlement of decree of the court shall preclude the any time dismissed; but if said employees opening of the same distinct the court shall preclude the opening of the same during the pend-ency of the appeal, but the court, on com-plaint, may at any time proceed to a reconsideration of the matter, and may take into consideration any further or-computingers not before consideration.



TO REID AND BELLAMY Fit Rene's Solid Man Tender a Fare-

El Reno's wolld has Tender a Farewell Banquet.

El Reno, O. T. Jan 2-Oscorial)-denning George W. Hellamy and Representative Tom R. Bold were tendered a reception and namuet at the Kerfort notel
tended. The citizens of El Reno and the
El Reno Cummercial citis were in attendand to do hellar to the pentlemen who
are supposed to do all they can for the
meliere of the servicer and especially
El Reno and Canadian county. Both gentiemen leave for Guthrie temercow moreing and it was thought adequable in give ing, and it was thought advisable to give them a few pointers so that they would not forget what they were sleeted for.

Commercial cumb. was master of cerema-nics. Specifics were made by Mesers. Reld, Bellamy, E. E. Bieke, T. P. Henstry and others.
The gentlemen will go to Gathrie emp-

ped with instructions to regulate rail-ring truffic and the prior of cost and up-on various other measures that will be will the community at large.

### TRE WEATHER

Withits, Man, Jan. 2, 1898. Local forecast for Withits and vicinity: Pair Wednesday, Indiamed by much colder weather, probably with soles During the pair M houts the highest

temperative has been in the inwest M, and the newest M, and the mean 45. With mare, slowly weather, high to fresh southwest Wind, decreasing to light south at pight. With

decreasing to light south at gight, with moderately low businester.
This for this month the average temperature has been ill or about one degree daily higher than the surmed.
On this date last year the corresponding temperatures were IC II and 60. For the post ten years the average temperature for the month of January has been II, and for the 3 day, 10.
FRED L. JOHNSON Observer.
Washington, Jan. 2-Frequest for Wednesday:

Kansus-Generally fair; much colder; contactly winds, becoming northwesterly, Obsainess and fection Technical Timesening weather, followed by fair, solder Wednesday afternoon; southesty winds,

Missie, file, Jan L.-John Layton to-fay shot and killed his wife and then put a bullet in his limbs. The tragaly was

### Deadly Cancer Cured at Last! Do Not Give Up in De- were unable to do her any good, and

recovery. The doctors are absolutely unable to afford any relief, and the poor sufferer might well consider himself on the way to an early grave.

It is now easy to see why the doctors have failed to cure Cancer. Their theories have been all wrong, and hence their treatment misdirected. They have made the mistake of thinking that by cutting out the sore or ulcer, known as Cancer, the disease would be gotten rid of, and the patient restored to health. But the cruel system of it forever. the Cancer promptly returns, and is cases of Capcer, Scrofula, Gatarrh, always more virulent than before

Several years ago my wife had an

spair—There is Hope!

spair—There is Hope!

finally pronounced it Cancer of a most malignant type. We were greatly alarmed and gave her every remedy recommended, but they did not seem this dreadful affliction have con- a decided improvement was noticed. sidered themselves beyond hope of and continuing the remedy she was

of the disease has returned, though ten pears have elapsed. H. L. Middlessooks. Sparta, Ga."

The cures made by S. S. S. are permanent. It is the only blood remedy which can cure obstinate deep-seated blood diseases, because it is the only one which acts on the correct principle of

Purely Vegetable

always more virulent than before.

It has been demonstrated, beyond doubt, that Cancer is a blood disease, and can not be cured by the surgeon's knife because the blood can not be cut.

Ezzema Contagious Blood Poison, Rheumatism old sures, ulcers, etc., it matters not what other remedies have been used in vain. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed.